

# The Goodland Republic.

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GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1892.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

## LOOK HERE!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BIG INVOICE OF SHOES from St. Louis, the Best Shoe Market in America for the West, and we are making Prices that

## Beat all Western Kansas Records

REMEMBER, WE HAVE COMING IN DAILY, BIG IN-voices of Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Etc., and give you 10 to 25 cents for every dollar you buy of us be-cause we can sell 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than any concern that has to bait the trade with free hand organs, horse fiddles, cheap jewelry and other stuff to stimulate the trade. Our doors are open to you.

**C. M. MILLISACK.**

Goodland, Kansas.

## THE METROPOLITAN DRUG STORE!

DR. FRANK SMITH, Proprietor.

At the L. Morris' Old Stand.

Having Purchased the Entire Stock and Fixtures of the L. Morris' Drug Store, we shall be pleased to serve our old customers, and new ones also, at our New Place of Business. We have the most Complete stock of

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Also a full line of Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glaziers Goods, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Etc.

## CIGARS!

We have the Best Line of Cigars to be found anywhere.

**Dr. Frank Smith.**

West Side of Boulevard. Goodland

## Just Arrived! Two: Carloads OF Farm - Implements

.....CONSISTING OF.....

THE New Departure, World-Renowned Tongueless Cultivators.

CHAMPION Eight and Ten-Hoe Drills, Farmer's Friend and Havana Press Drills.

THE John Dere Stirring Plows and Disk Listers.

THE Aermotor Iron Wind Mill, Pumps and piping.

## NEBRASKA : CITY : SOD : BREAKERS.

THE Weir Plow Company's Goods.

HARNESS and Saddles of all descriptions.

## STEEL : REVERSIBLE : HARROWS.

TRICICLE, Gang and Sulky Plows.

COLUMBUS Buggies and the Crown Carts.

KEYSTONE and Tiger Disc Harrows and Seeders.

THE Bain and Olds Wagons, Garland and Little Yankee Sulkey Plows.

**Ennis & Walker.**

## TULARE RAINMAKERS

For the First Time in Many Years the Country Promises Rich Crops as the Result.

The Rainmakers Reviewed--Chief of the Weather Bureau Laboring Under a False Impression.

We clip the following special from San Francisco Examiner.

"TULARE, Feb. 5.—Your correspondent has just returned from Mrs. Merchant's ranch, near Pixley, where the rainmakers are at work. Borders and Linder, the gentleman who have fathered the enterprise in this country, were also there, and a more confident quartette than the operators and these gentlemen would be hard to find.

"Andrew Borders is twenty-nine years of age, a native of Illinois and son of Judge Borders of that state. He was postmaster at Sparta, Ill., during the Cleveland administration, and left his native state about two years ago for California, thinking his health might be improved. Arriving in Tulare, where he had a married sister, Mrs. Dr. Taggart, he entered the employ of F. M. Schultz, where he remained for nearly two years, then branching out for his own account in the boot and shoe business.

BECAME INTERESTED IN RAINMAKING.

"Many months ago he became interested in rainmaking, and giving vent to his expressions to R. Linder of this town a co-partnership was formed for the purpose of finding out for themselves what there was in it. They have a mass of correspondence on this subject; communications from rainmakers of Melbourne, Prof. Jarvis, Dr. Switzer, Dryenforth & Ellis, and even with the government did they correspond, seeking information on the rain question. So favorable the replies and so positive the assurances of these parties that after finding out the states where either or all of the rainmakers had experimented, and collecting all the data to be had by corresponding, Border started out to hear for himself the reports of the prominent business men and bankers in the cities that had witnessed the results of the experiments of these wizards.

"On December 15, last, Borders left Tulare for Goodland, Kas., and spent a few days with the several companies incorporated to make rain, whose representatives had been written to meet Borders.

REPORTS CONFIRMED.

"Receiving still fuller information, he started for Temple, Tex., and in a short time was in the midst of the most prominent men in that town seeking confirmation of the results of the rainmakers. The mayor of the town, the bankers, the superintendent of the Santa Fe railroad and all of the most reliable business men convinced Borders that they had rain to order, that they were eye-witnesses of the down-pour and were greatly benefitted by it. Not a moment was lost in communicating with Mr. Linder, his partner, and soon Borders was negotiating with several companies of rainmakers. After mature consideration of the merits of the several corporations he determined upon the Interstate Artificial Rain company of Goodland, Kas., a wealthy company made up of prominent business men of Kansas—the same company that had operated successfully in Texas and other places—as being the company for them.

"On his return to Tulare it was agreed to have the rainmakers here right away, and about two weeks ago they arrived. The driest part of the San Joaquin valley was agreed upon, and in the neighborhood of Pixley the rainmakers are comfortably housed and well cared for by Mrs. Merchant, the owner of a large ranch. E. F. Murphy, the president of the company, and O. H. Smith, a large stockholder, are the operators. They ridicule the idea of failing to give us a down-pour of three inches of rain inside of thirty days, provided the thermometer would become ambitious enough to stay over forty degrees for four or five nights in succession.

"But," says Mr. Smith, "if you give us hard frost night and morning our work will be of no avail."

"Mr. Linder, who was standing by, remarked that he never saw better in-

dications of rain than were seen two nights towards sundown.

BETTING ON RAIN.

"Yes," replied Murphy, "and I'll bet they have rain over there," pointing in the direction of Sunflower valley, and true enough, a sheepman from that neighborhood came into town today and reported that they had quite a rain, and getting to know that rainmakers were operating in the vicinity, begged of Borders and Linder to send them over to the valley and only name their figure, as stock were dying for want of pasture.

"R. Linder is thirty-seven years of age, a native of Germany and has been twenty years in California. He has been over six years in business in Tulare and is one of Tulare's leading citizens, director of the Tulare bank and proprietor of one of the largest hardware and agriculture business houses in the county. He stated that he had never seen such a commotion in the heavens as he had witnessed since the rainmakers began operations.

"Any one could see," said Linder, "that the formation and appearance of these clouds were not natural, and the men that can produce such changes in atmosphere covering an area of miles are very liable, I am sure, to make rain."

"The operators are very careful that no one see the inside of their crude laboratory, for while inside the door is bolted and on the outside can be seen a Yale padlock.

"After partaking of a sumptuous lunch at Mrs. Merchant's ranch, your correspondent joined Borders and Linder on the return trip. Pixley is nearly seventeen miles from Tulare, and on either side of the entire road, as far as the eye can reach, are thousands of acres of virgin land. Year in and year out have the farmers labored, plowing and seeding, to raise a crop of grain, but time and again they have had to buy the ensuing year's seed, continuing this losing process in the hope of having sufficient rain at some time to give them a surplus crop.

WOULD BE A BLESSING.

"Consider what this San Joaquin valley alone would be if we could get rain here in the spring of the year in sufficient quantities," said Borders. "Why, it would revolutionize our principal industry—that of grain raising. No other state, or in fact, no quarter of the globe could equal this valley in its production. It would be a veritable Garden of Eden. We have transportation in this country equal to any part of the state, and if we have rain this spring the Southern Pacific company will have to bestir themselves to carry away our production."

"The rainfall for the last three rains is as follows: Pixley—.32, .19, .45; total, 1.05. Tulare—.03, .03, .35; total, .41.

"Pixley is acknowledged to be the driest town in the San Joaquin valley, but since the rainmakers have taken up their quarters here Pixley has shown a greater fall than any other town in the valley. The above figures are beyond doubt correct, tallying with those of several gentlemen not interested in the matter."

A CALIFORNIA CRITIC.

A California Saphead Tries to Score the Artificial Rain Industry.

We clip and publish the following article by E. R. Kerkham, chief of the weather bureau at San Francisco, from the Examiner, on the rainmakers at Pixley, Cal.

"Concerning the work of the 'rainmakers' at Pixley and the question of artificial rainmaking in general, it is my opinion that the experiments have proved utter failures.

"Since January 25, 1892, the weather conditions have been unsettled throughout southern California, and during the past week a storm center of varying intensity has covered the lower portion of the state. The rainmakers' 'success' in this instance is therefore decidedly questionable, since rains have been more or less general since January 25, in southern Arizona and as far east as Utah, the weather bureau records being as follows: San Diego, 9 days on which rain fell; Los Angeles, 12 days; Fresno, 9; Keeler, 7; Barstow, 9; Needles, 11; Yuma, 9; Sacramento, 9; Carson City, 5. Snows and rains have been general in western Nevada almost daily since January 31.

"Are those rains attributable to the 'rainmakers,' or did they hold the low-

pressure area over the southeastern portion of California by their work? Why not wait to make experiments when the California rainy season is at an end?

"Take the facts in the case. East of the Rocky Mountains the drift of the atmosphere is from west to east at, we will say, an average movement of 100 to 150 miles in any twenty-four hours—surely never less. 'Rainmakers' will go to work at a given point on a certain day and will continue their operations for days and the air in which their experiments have been tried has moved hundreds of miles to the eastward of their location. A chance shower will fall here and there through perfectly natural causes, and the fact is heralded broadcast through the land that the 'rainmakers' were successful in producing rain.

"The movement of the air in California, and generally west of the Rocky Mountain range, differs materially from that in the section east of the mountains, yet we know that there is a varying movement, let it be in what direction it will, and that the foregoing remarks relative to experimenting on a moving atmosphere apply equally well to the Pacific states.

"The department of agriculture attempted rainmaking on scientific principles, yet I am sure the department does not lay claim to having been able to extract rain from a cloudy sky, let alone a cloudless sky. The whole matter is, in my opinion, a fizzle.

"If our 'rainmakers' want a test of their ability to produce rain, why not co-operate with the weather bureau, and when the atmosphere is in a static condition, with no chance of rain for some time to come, let them practice and try and squeeze a single tear from the heavens.

"To the intelligent thinker the mere idea of producing a revulsion in nature through artificial means, considering the immensity of the space to be affected by a cooling process or otherwise, and all this to be done by a few men juggling in a hut, is simply preposterous.

"While in Washington city several months ago the opportunity was afforded me to scan the records of the voluntary observers of the weather bureau scattered throughout the country, and, to satisfy myself regarding the rainmaking experiments that had been prosecuted, I gave particular attention to the records of the observers in the vicinity of the places where the experiments had been made. In no single instance was a rainfall noted that might have not fallen through natural causes and for which there was a precedent both as to duration and amount of precipitation."

It will be noticed first, the gentleman, E. R. Kerkham, is "chief of the weather bureau," and consequently is a little jealous for the sanctity of his profession, and naively suggests that the rainmakers should operate in conjunction "with" the weather bureau. It reminds one of the biblical story, "the bramble said to the cedar of Lebanon. 'If you have indeed chosen us to be king over you, come put your trust under our shadow.'"

Again it will be noticed that he argues it is the rainy season in California, and cites where it had rained of late, etc. Grant all that he says, but it is to be remembered that the place where the rainmakers are operating is very dry, even in the rainy season, that the average rainfall annually is only three inches, and some years it has fallen way below that.

Now it will be noticed that he gives no data as to the rainfall during the experiment. Why this silence? Suppose it appears after all that in a radius of 150 miles of Pixley, there has been three inches of rainfall in thirty days, this fact would knock the professors argument into a cocked hat.

Finally he says, let them wait until the rainy season in California is over, and then experiment. That sounds nice. But the professor is not posted. The rainmakers do not work miracles, or attempt to produce a revulsion of natural law, but only seek to seize upon the resources of nature, and co-operate with natural law. This is a point he has overlooked.

The professor is a paid officer of the government and manifests his sense of importance in consequence thereof, which perhaps is fitting. He is the Goliath of the weather and defies the camp of the rainmakers. Give it to him David.

His Hope Was Short-Lived.

"Mr. Enjoor," said the church trustee to the pastor, "we are going to raise your salary the first of the year."

"Indeed," said the minister.

"Yes, the congregation feel pretty poor this year, but if we can't raise it all we will at least raise some of it."

And then he wondered why the minister didn't seem overjoyed.—Arkansas Traveler.

## PINKERTON'S THUGS

Their Very Existence is a Detriment to the General Welfare of the Country.

The Organization is a Menace to the Liberties of the American People.

The people's party is for the most part the Pinkertons. They are the paid hirelings of corporate greed. The people's party demand that it be made unlawful to employ them.

Not long since Pinkerton himself was interviewed by a reporter of the press in regard to his agency. In the interview he let out that there were 35,000 men in the employ of capital as private detectives and police. He boasted that they exceed in number the regular army which is only about 25,000 men, by nearly 10,000.

Now let every candid man ponder this statement and then ask himself what guarantee there is for the perpetuity of our liberties if this organization is allowed to continue.

History tells us that the crown of the Roman empire was sold by the standing army, and when wishing more funds they assassinated the emperor and sold the throne and empire again and again. Will the people of this country lie supinely upon their backs until capital has bound them hand and foot?

The party in power today first built up corporate power by class legislation, and is now in turn bolstered up by it. For this reason the people of this country have in such numbers deserted the party of their allegiance and are demanding the repeal of laws which have fastened the yoke of serfdom on their necks. This is the meaning of the people's party movement.

Now there is evidence also, that there has been an attempt to perpetuate the control of the party in power in the administration of this government through all time to come. It has been boasted that this would be done. The "force bill," as it was popularly known, was an effort in this direction.

The re-election of President Harrison would, in this view of the case, be a national calamity. He is known to be an aristocrat; his party is the purveyor of the interest of co-operate monopoly, and the apologist and apostle of the money power.

Now think of a standing army of 25,000, and a private army in the pay of capital of 35,000; the national guards of 1,000,000 men, the power of patronage, the wealth of millionaires, the great naval armament, and say whether we wish to perpetuate this system which makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer, the weak weaker, and the strong stronger.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the trades assembly in the city of Denver last Saturday, and we reprint it for the benefit of our readers.

THE PINKERTONS.

WHEREAS, The custom is growing among merchants of Denver of employing as private watchmen members of the Pinkerton police patrol; and

WHEREAS, The acts of men, under the command of Pinkerton, in the various cities of the United States, has been such as would not be tolerated under the most despotic government, bloodshed invariably following their trail, until the mention of their name causes a stench in the nostrils of every honest citizen; and

WHEREAS, The apparent object in having these creatures employed as private watchmen is to have them supported by the people, and thus keep in readiness to be mustered as a private army to trample the people in the dust when corporate power calls them to do it; and

WHEREAS, We feel it as our bounden duty as citizens to do all in our power to crush this menace to free institutions from our midst by refusing to support them as we do when we patronize those who employ them, (for without the direct or indirect patronage of the workmen of this city no merchant would be long able to employ a private watchman); therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this organization pledges itself and its members to give its business and moral support to men who in no way encourage or tolerate the presence of the Pinkerton element in our midst.

RESOLVED, That we furnish each member with a list of the business houses employing them.

Mental Arithmetic.

Teacher—Supposing you had two ones and I should give you three threes, how many would you then have?

Diek Hicks—That would depend on the size of the pot.—Truth.

A Facetious Medium.

"If the spirits come to night," said the medium, "we will hear them."

"Think so?" asked one of the company.

"Yes; it is as a cold night and they won't come without rap."—New York Press.